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It is not necessary to make the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a holiday to insure its very general recognition. He lives in the hearts of the better portion of the Ameri-

The Virginia Senate is Democratic almost to a man, nevertheless it voted down a motion to adjourn over Monday to give Mr.

The report that the Boers will cross the Tugela and get upon the flank of Gencanard. Even Buller would be able to iso late and crush a turning column about onefourth as large as his army.

The indications from Washington are that the ship-subsidy proposition cannot mmand the support of enough Republicans in either branch to make it a law. It is doubtful if the West is ready for the measure, even if it has much to com-

It is unfortunate that Mr. Bryan should have told the people of New Jersey that the den of thieves because of its liberal or loose laws relative to the organicapitalization of trusts, since laws were enacted when New Jersey was a Democratic stronghold.

"It is a head-on collision that the Indigna Democrats are planning," remarked the New York Times after reading the Indianapolis gossip regarding an Olney in this city. It is about the "head-on collision" that would result in the coming together of a hand-car and lumbering freight train.

The Chicago Record says that when Lincoln was a candidate for the Senate there were no such contests as that between Senator Cullom and Governor Tanner in Sangamon county, Illinois, on Saturday. Is the reader to understand by this that if ne inferior man, with measureless gall, had contested the nomination with Lincoln he would have retired from the field?

The money in circulation in the United states has increased from \$1,429,000,000 in \$2,003,000,000 at the close of 1899. On Feb. 1, 1896, the amount of money in circulation was \$22.47 per capita; Feb. 1, 1900, 1t was \$25.98-a gain of \$3.51 per capita. No wonder the discussion of the currency bill does not excite the interest of those who would have fought it tooth and nail three years ago.

The American Agriculturist estimates that the total advance in the market value of farm stock since 1896 has been \$700,000,000, bers. The rate of increase in value has been 37 per cent. The gain in values of stock many times exceeds the slight by lower prices for wheat and corn All of which goes to show that the farmers have enjoyed a good share of

The situation in Kentucky is as confused as it well can be, but there is no real danger of one faction interfering with the other. The Democrats are assailing Governor Taylor for refusing to sign the holding him responsible. cumstances will they vote to repeal the Goebel election law, which shows that Blackburn and his associates were promising Governor Taylor what they could not

One of the sermons on Lincoln Sunday contained the statement: "Lincoln was an apostle of temperance." In the broader ners were observed for which his succesbeen vehemently denounced by other class of apostles whose mission is to denounce all who do not conform to their views. "in religion he was faithful as a another statement. Lincoln was ber of any church and probably could not have been accepted by any of them on confession of faith

The Washington correspondent of Brooklyn Eagle recently devoted more than to the Democratic political situanomination certain if they can. He deone State in the West which vote for McKinley in 1896, and which is recognized as debatable ground with 16 to 1 aside, the Republican State organization has spent a few hundred doltars in employing skillful political manipuparty. As this statement is given in connection with some remarks about Mayor State alluded to. As the Republican ormagazine contains this statement: "Probprobably elevates the barrel of the new view, O., June 23, 1870. Mrs. Beck was born
arm at, or almost at, the same angle as near Princeton, Ill., Nov. 24, 1875.

the Bryan Democrats in line, when every county convention is indorsing both Bryan and his 16-to-1 platform.

THE INFAMY OF BLACKBURN.

Senator-elect Blackburn is making himself very conspicuous in the Kentucky affair. He is largely responsible for it Kentucky, when it had elected Carlisle and Lindsay to the Senate and had dropped Blackburn, doubtless many Kentuckians believed he had come to his political end. But he returned to Kentucky to become the ally of Goebel. He used his influence to secure the passage of the Goebel law any measure which could be used to sup press elections in the aid of Goebel's ambition would help him back to the Senate to succeed Lindsay, one of the ablest Democrats who have represented Kentucky in the Senate. During the years he was in the Senate Blackburn was a bombastic,

blustering phrase-maker, given to alliterations like "he who gallies is a dastard." It was not until the past week that Blackburn performed a crowning act of infamy, which should cause all fair-minded people to hold him in contempt and the decent men of Kentucky to hang their heads in shame. That act was his fulsome oration at the grave of Goebel. If some other man had delivered it there might have been an excuse for it, but for lican." Blackburn to do it was simply infamous. In April, 1895, Goebel shot and killed Col. Sanford, without provocation on his part It is denied that Sanford was armed at the time. Standing close to the bier of the murdered man, Blackburn, claiming to be his friend and denouncing his slayer, Goebel, said to the bereaved wife: "I hope God shall spare me, and I shall make it my life's mission to avenge him by burying Bryan a hearing by a nearly unanimous his slayer in the depths of merited public vote. The action is spoken of as a deliber- execration." It might have been expected that he would have kept his pledge, which as uttered, had the binding force of an oath, by pushing legal investigation and crying out against the man who was occupying public position. There was certainly enough to remind him of his prom ise, since the widow became insane by dwelling upon the murder of her husband and is now in an asylum. Blackburn was false to his oath. In less than three years after he was working with Goebel to se cure the passage of the election bill which Instead of laboring to bury him "in the depths of merited public execration,' Blackburn secretly favored his nomination for Governor and was the first man to take the stump for him when nominated. Blackburn had denounced Goebel for hi crime he could not have risen to the prom clared he would "bury in the depths of merited public execration" and declared that "earth never pillowed upon her bosom a truer son, nor heaven opened wide he guage contains no epithets in which to se forth the repulsiveness of Blackburn in this his last performance. It may meet the approval of the party in Kentucky which Mr. Blackburn is now the acknowledged leader, but it is a brand of infamy which cannot be effaced from the minds of honorable people. From Beck Carlisle and Lindsay to Blackburn-what a fall!

EXPERTS IN THE MOLINEUX CASE. In his charge to the Molineux jury Recorder Goff said that if the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused hung nerely on the opinion of the handwriting experts he would instruct them that i would be extremely dangerous to convict of murder in the first degree on that class of testimony. This was undoubtedly the correct view, and yet the jury found a verdict of murder in the first degree, although the newspaper reports of the trial that the pert testimony, so little else was there save rumor, or the say-so of witnesses of an seems likely that the jury was greatly inother equally trustworthy experts, as might easily have been done. For if there was ever a transparent humbug it is expert testimony of any sort offered in court. The so-called expert will, as a matter of course, lean to that side of the case from which he receives his fee. The pressure is strong, and rare is the man who can resist it. The expert is, in fact, retained for the prosecution or the defense, as the case may be and, perhaps in many cases unconsciously, governs himself accordingly. This has been shown many times in the case of medical experts in legal trials, and is particularly true of handwriting experts. To have one's fate for life or death hang upon the opinions of these latter gentry is hard indeed but that is virtually what Molineux has experienced. It has been altogether a curious case, and among other peculiar features i the indication, at this distance, that the prosecution was animated by some motive other than that of pure love of justice. Suggestions of personal animosity have been noticeable, and there is probably an inside history to the affair which the public

Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard, poet and critic and a man who never praises simply for the sake of offering a compliment, has this to say in the New York Mail and Express of Saturday: "No collection has yet been made of verse concerning our late war with Spain and our lingering succession of skirmishes with the Filipinos, for neither was, or is, important enough to claim the imperishable vesture of poetry, though here and there a single poem has appeared in commemoration of some one person and his prowess, his character and his manhood, rather than of the contagious, tumultuous carnage of thousands in the madness of battle, and of these single poems the most notable that we have seen is this trinity of sonnets in a recent issue of the Indianapolis Journal from the pen of Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, who has doffed his rustic garb as the Hoosier poet and assumed the staid and sober habiliment of a thoughtful and dignified maker lators during the past six weeks, rounding of English poetry. One need not dislike his up Mr. Bryan's friends in the Democratic | dialect verse to respect him more when he breaks his record, as he certainly now

the statement is not entirely reliable. Be- | try which has so very few millionaires, and sides, no manipulators are needed to keep | none in which so few are homeless." The Journal does not know the proportion of homeless millionaires in other cities, but is positive that every one belonging to Indianapolis has a roof to shelter him.

If the British army ever thinks of the Kipling ballads, it is hard to tell which of the poems in the Seven Seas is oftener thought of in Buller's division-"That When there was hope of better tnings for Day," which depicts utter rout, or "Follow me 'Ome." It appears that Buller is trying to coax the Boers to do the latter, and has already tolled them across the Tugela.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Disabled by Distraction. "Is your husband a good whist player, Mrs. Chatter?"

"No: he can't play at all if anybody at the table talks."

A Nursery Valentine. The knight was four, of fervid bent, The lady only three: She ate the candy heart he sent With fond alacrity.

A Valentine.

'Tis now the season, Dolly, dear, Man speaks his love with naught to fear; My heart I send; should you refuse, 'Tis paper, burn it if you choose.

Doing the Best He Can. "You oughtn't to be so hard on Taylor." "Why not? A Republican has a right to criticise a Republican."

A Fair Division.

"The legislative and executive functions f government should be kept separate." "That's just what I've always said, Jonas; you lay down the laws in this house, and you ought to let me spend the money.'

DEFENSE OF MAFEKING

TACTICS OF THE BOERS AND METH-ODS OF COL. POWELL'S GARRISON.

Hundreds of Shells Thrown Into the Town, but Only a Few People Killed -Burghers Are Poor Shots.

LONDON, Jan. 30 .- From Mafeking the Times correspondent, under date of Dec. 29, writes: "The straits of a beleaguered city are only just beginning to come to Mafeking. It is now nearly six weeks since Mafeking was proclaimed as being n a state of seige, and although there has been no single oportunity of any commercial reciprocity between ourselves and the outside world, the ruling prices are at present very little above normal, distress is wholly absent, danger is purely incidental, and, indeed, it would seem, as Col. Baden-Powell said in a recent order, that 'everything in the garden was lovely. From time to time Colonel Baden-Powell issued orders congratulating townspeople upon their spirit, and commispredicament. They are indeed deserving of great sympathy, since the manly way in which they have come forward in support of the situation has very materially aided the successful resistance by Mafeking.

"The Boers have been repulsed for seven

weeks, and without the walls of Mafeking

an almost impregnable defense has been constructed. Most of our defenders are armed with Snyders, Enfields, a few Martinis and a still less number of Lee-Metfords. These are the more material elements of our defenses, and to them may be added the strength of the Protectorate Regiment, the Bechuanaland rifles, and the native contingent, numbering with the are surprising everybody, whose artillery fire is admirable whose guns are numerous and first-class. They stand off five miles with our artillery and by night sortles to check their progress, but the sapping of Mafeking continues, and is at once a very serious, if not our sole, danger. Should their trenches advance much farther, it will be impossible to move about during day-time at an and, although we have thrown up bales of compressed hay and sacks of oats to act as shields against the enemy's bullets and the flying splinters of passing shells, there is no hour in the day in which the streets of the town are not ble for us to advance very far from our own lines, since, as eagles swoop down upon their carrion, so would the Boers from other quarters attempt to rush the town. Yet there is no doubt that such a The Noted Chess Player Confined in movement would be very welcome, affording as much keen pleasure to the volunteers of the town as to Colonel Baden-Powell and the newly raised units of the garrison. We nurture a wild desire to attempt to spike Big Ben, and it may be that before long providence will turn from the side of the enemy by presenting us with some such golden opportunity. The big gun is hedged around by barbed wire, guarded in front by mines, and flanked on he one side by a Nordenfeldt-Maxim and on the other by a Hotchkiss. Truly, they could deal out a very warm reception to those who chanced their luck, but a little novelty these days atones for many hours of tiring inactivity, and if the colonel chose to put a price on the task there would be no trouble in enlisting for the venture some 500 volunteers. The siege as it progresses seems to give fewer opportunities for coming into positive contact with the enemy; such occasions as there have been are few and far between, and although Colonel Baden-Powell holds out the promise of such a venture, it has been so constantly deferred that we are for the most part becoming incredulous." The Mafeking correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, under date of Nov. 20, also states some interesting features. "When the guns first engaged us," he writes, "we passed the time by keeping tallies of the number of shells fired; but everybody has given that-up now. We know that up to date 1,300 projectnes have flown over us or burst in the town, yet the number of

persons killed or injured by the shells only

amounts to about a half dozen. Search

the war history of the world, and I believe

ou will find this to be the most marvelous

thing of its kind on record. If the people only continue to act on Colonel Baden-Powell's advice and 'lay low' like Brer Fox. I am certain the list of casualties will not be materially increased. At the same time, it must not be imagined that we are having a picnic here. 'We heard much in London about the recise marksmanship of the Boer. Acres were written on the subject and everybody who knew nothing about the burgher said that he never pulled a trigger without killng or maiming. The result of the 'beaddrawing' around Mafeking has shown how unwise it is to be too cocksure. In the fight on the Ramathlaoama road, the enewas terribly punished and our loss was slight; in every 'scrap' we have had with them since, the same lesson has been repeated. As a matter of fact, I would back an Egyptian battalion against Crone's commando for marksmanship. Boer fires so high at our outside defenses more than five hundred yards from the mark. My theory is this. He is used to the Martini and has not practiced much with the Mauser. The trajectory, or curve described by the Martini bullet fired at feet, whilst the trajectory of the Mauser is very flat. The Dutchman knows little

the old one for a particular range, not believing that the Mauser can hit with a different trajectory to that of the Martini."

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

Boer Robber Whose Conscience Smote Him When He Saw a Crucifix.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. LONDON, Jan. 30.-The loss suffered by General French at Colesburg, when the Suffolks were so cut up, is a matter of general comment for all correspondents. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Cape Town says: "General French, who was not present and who has hitherto displayed so much caution, will feel this reverse acutely. Only the other day he indirectly reproved the Tenth Hussars for having, 'incautiously,' approached a dangerous position. To a friend of mine the general said he would not permit a single life to be endangered without an adequate object to be gained. It is the old and monotonous story, too much bravery, not enough caution.

"The Natal witness relates that after the battle of Colenso a Boer soldier came upon the corpse of a private of the Connaught Rangers. He had stripped it of valuables, when his eye fell upon a crucifix suspended by a cord around the brave fellow's neck. Instantly the burgher gazed on the emblem, and then hastily replaced the booty he had annexed, covered the dead man's face and quickly disappeared among the kopjes. I can readily believe the story. The Boer is strongly opposed to Catholicism, but higher feelings rise superior to prejudice. He would not rob the corpse of a man, who, at any rate, had believed in "I know; but he is a Kentucky Repub-Christ.

> "A still more striking incident, and to me it seemed a most touching scene, is comprised in the following account of the Colesberg disaster furnished by your special correspondent with General French's column: 'Our burying party sent out was received by the Boers sympathetically. They rendered assistance also to our men. Over the grave they sang a hymn and some of the leaders made impressive speeches, expressing abhorrence of the war, regretting the heavy losses on both sides and declaring the hope that the war would soon be ended. One wonders if ever before in the history of war the victors in such an engagement stood round the graves of the men they had just shot, sang a hymn | the public debt three years before any of and amid these solemn surroundings im-pressively bewailed the strife of blood, which they ferverntly hoped would soon be ended. Mystery of earthly affairs that we must shoot such men. Alas, for human

The Times's correspondent, with General French, thus writes anent Colesberg: "This is the first serious reverse (although our position is unaffected) that has occurred to General French's hitherto successful advance and that on the eve of the reoccupation of Colesberg town. It appears that only a few hours after it had been decided to make the night attack the intention was known to the Boers, who occupied the hill and waited for the Suffolks until the charge was made, and, being already in position while our infantry was stumbling up the emy naturally held a great advantage and were able to shoot our men down as fast as they advanced. The Suffolks had been ordered to wear soft shoes, but only about half were doing so. Their bayonets were fixed, but none got near enough to use The experience gained by these night attacks in such a rough country so

First-That the Dutch or half-breed Dutch employed in our Cape police and in some companies of scouts find means of acquainting their blood relations of the intentions of our generals and so prepare for whatever is going to occur. Some foreigners also have found billets in the scouts, whose relations with the enemy previously have been very close.

"Second-That fewer lives would be sacrificed if such rough kopjes as those on which the Berkshires are now holding a position were attacked in the daylight by infantry-foot and mounted-with bayonets fixed, men advancing in open order under cover of as heavy a fire of shrapnel as can be poured in on the ridges where the enemy lies ready to fire. Shrapnel and cold steel the Boer does not relish and the more sees of it in daylight the more he will try to avoid it. The general is to be congratulated on the cautiousness with which he has advanced against the enemy and on rather than driven him from his positions, both at Arundel and Rensburg. As a matter of fact he is using their own tactics. As the enemy extends his flank so the general throws out his men and outflanks him again. There has been a very small list of casualties considering the number of brushes we have had and this is greatly accounted for by the general having personally reconnoitered the Boer positions before advancing his men and having his scouts constantly in touch with the enemy and so preventing surprises.'

The correspondent of the same paper with General Gatacre forwards this scathing entry from his diary: "The correspondent with Gatacre's force writes on Dec 'Field day this morning. I devoutly hope the men will not be similarly handled in actual fighting. No regard whatever for ground; shut eyes, put the head down and go straight like a bull at a gate, but in loose order that the gate would probably survive the shock. To give any idea of how deceptive is this veldt on misty day I need only to mention that a flock of sheep, which the thunderstorm had caused to close up in a block, was actually mistaken for a Boer laager. This misconception was not dispelled until after our scouts, advancing with the utmost caution, had approached within 400 yards. At double that distance all of us were prepared to certify that we could see wagons,

STEINITZ IN A MADHOUSE.

ten and mounted men.

an Insane Asylum.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-William Steinitz. who was for many years the chess chamwas taken to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's isbeen received from his friends. It is said his wife is unable to provide for him in a sanatorium or private institution. Steinitz is thirty-two years old. About three weeks ago Steinitz became erratic and, on Thursday last, his wife had him taken to the in sane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital. He was declared insane on Friday. Steinitz was kept in the pavilion until to-day because Dr. Robertson had heard that some of his friends might have the patient taken private institution. Steinitz retained his little pocket chessboard and some effects which he had when he arrived at the hospital and seemed to be wholly disinterested.

Insane Preacher in a Workhouse. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-Rev. Dr. John Russell Wilde, who escaped from the asylum for the insane at River Crest ten days ago, was to-day discovered in the workhouse to which he had been committed a week ago for one month. Rev. Dr. Wilde

was once a missionary to China. Steamer Sunk in the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 12.-The Steamer Henry M. Stanley struck the Kentucky pier of the Southern Railway bridge this morning and sunk in twenty-five feet of water with the bow on the Kentucky shore. The steamer had left the pier for Vevay, Ind., in a dense fog. The Chesapeake & Ohio piers were safely passed, but the outlines of the piers of the Southern bridge were too dim to be distinguished and the vessel struck the pier and almost immediately sank. The vessel was fortunately empty, having neither passengers nor freight aboard. Edward Anderson, the steward, of Madison, Ind., is the only member of the crew missing and there are hopes that he escaped. Mrs. Long, wife of the captain, was the only woman on board.

Two Women Missionaries Dead. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 12.-News has been received by the Lutheran Publicathat his bullet comes flying over the town | tion Society of the death at Monrovia, Liberia, of Mrs. Leanna T. Simon, wife of the Rev. J. D. Simon, and Mrs. Emma D. Beck. wife of Rev. Will M. Beck, both of whom were doing missionary work at the Munlenberg mission in Africa. Mrs. Beck con-1,000 yards is something like forty-five tracted fever in early December and died on the 26th of that month. Her death was followed on Dec. 29 by that of Mrs. Simon.

OF THE FINANCIAL BILL.

He Does Not Think It Advisable to Provide for Funding the Public Debt at Two Per Cent.

MR. WOLCOTT SCORES BRYAN

SAYS THE NEBRASKAN IS INJURING THE BIMETALLIC CAUSE.

People of Colorado Weary of the Gospel of Hate and Sectionalism-Views of Senator Butler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The final week's discussion of the pending financial bill was begun in the Senate to-day. The speakers were two Republicans, Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, and Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, and one Populist, Mr. Butler, of North Carolina. Mr. Elkins advocated the passage of the pending Senate measure in a brief but forceful argument. Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the international bimetallic commission of 1897, spoke for many Republicans who adhere to bimetallism, and his speech, earnest and eloquent, was accorded unusual attention. Mr. Butler closed the debate for the day, advocating the adoption of his amendment providing for an issue of paper currency by the government. Mr. Elkins, in the course of his speech said: "The bill undertakes too much; it not only defines and establishes the monetary standard, but sets out a scheme to fund our bonds mature, and in order to make this scheme a success it provides that the national banks shall be the most important factors in its execution. In my judgment the public debt should be funded without any reference whatever to national banks. Let the scheme of funding stand on its own merits and by itself. Let the government go forward when the time comes an borrow money for funding purposes at as low a rate of interest as it can, making such a rate as will insure the bonds being maintained at par, without depending on national banks or any outside agency, and giving grounds for the impression that a public debt is to be encouraged and fostered in order to provide a safe currency. Moreover, it seems to me we should not reach conclusions and legislate from the standpoint of vision of the highest wave of prosperity the country has ever had. The conditions which surround us in the financial and commercial world are extraordinary. Present favorable conditions will be followed naturally by a reaction that will bring new experiences, and these will enable us, with present experiences, to judge better than now what may be done in the cur bonds mature."

matter of funding the public debt when The senator then suggested that the government might find it difficult at some time in the future to keep the proposed 2 per cent. bonds at par, and asked would it no inducements to the national banks. It may turn out, he said, that the inducements and advantages offered the banks may cost the government more than the saving in interest that will result from funding the debt at 2 per cent. "It seems to me," said Senator Elkins, "a safer course would be to allow a margin of discretion to the secretary of the treasury in the matter of refunding the public debt when the time comes; for instance, give him authority to refund at a rate not exceeding, say, 3 per cent. per annum. We cannot hope to do in the matter of our finances what all other nations, especially Great Britain, the richest nation in the world, have failed to do. She has never reached a standard as low as 2 per cent.

for her national borrowings." MR. WOLCOTT'S ADDRESS. Mr. Wolcott said in part: "I realize that these seem unpropitious days for us who cherish a belief in bimetallism and faith in its final triumph. These are prosperous times. The prosperity is real, is universal, and I trust may be long continued. But the experience of generations have taught us that cycles of depression and stagnation follow periods of prosperity as inevitably as the night follows the day. In this country bimetallism has received its greatest injury and suffered its severest blow at the hands of the Bryan Democracy. In silver at 16 to 1 by the United States alone.

to the exclusion of any other settlement of the question; advocating openly depre-ciated money, ridiculing all idea of international agreement, associating their demands with a snarling protest against every policy which seeks the enforcement of law and order and the maintenance of the honor of our country and the fulfillment of our obligations to mankind, it is not surprising that they have so clouded the minds of men that many of them see no difference between the free silver of Bryan and bimetallism, and are inclined to seek an end of the whole matter and hesitate to deal with the subject in any form. But we can be honest and work and "The failure of the Republican party to

stand up for the principles it has always advocated will bring it no additional votes. The Chicago platform offers no hope for bimetallism. There are some gold monometallists in the country of both political parties. They won't vote for Bryan or Bryanism under any circumstances. Accentuating the contrast in the financial demands of the two parties by excluding all reference to international bimetallism would only serve to throw into the shadow the negations and the Populistic notions and heterogenous patchwork of the Democracy now in the saddle, which they call a plat-

"Our St. Louis declaration of faith and of principles elected Mr. McKinley and will triumphantly re-elect him, and I must be pardoned for urging that it is bad politics as well as bad morals for us to change the line of battle in the face of a once defeated

"It is not necessary now to discuss further that question, but it is my judgment that if Mr. Bryan were to-day President of the United States and if a majority of Congress were of his way of thinking, he would never dare to seek to impose upon this country the responsibility of entering alone and unaided upon the duty of maintaining a parity at the old rate."

TIRED OF BRYAN'S DOCTRINE.

Mr. Wolcott summarized the work of the international bimetallic commission of which he was chairman and paid a tribute to the cordial co-operation of the President with the commission. He then said: "Certain senators allied with Mr. Bryan's cause sought to throw doubt and ridicule over the attempt, although there were notable exceptions among the Bryan Democracy. But I rejoice to say that there is a radical change taking place, not only in Colorado, but in all the far Northwestern States. Our people are tired of hearing only a gospel of hate and sectionalism. We don't pay as much attention as we formerly did to the prophets of despair and doom who are eternally warning us against the wrath to come, that somehow don't come. are getting a glimmering shadow of an idea that if we want friendships and prosperous communities and capital for our narvelous resources, we are as apt to get them by maintaining cordial relations with the rest of the country, even if they don't he is laboring under any strain, mental or fully agree with us on the silver question as otherwise, it is not noticeable, the warden we are by bitter words and savage hate to-wards everybody who happens to differ with us; and that perhaps the cause of tionately embraced his brother.

alliance with people who want to tear up railroads and tear down the Supreme Court, and whose principal mission seems to be to persuade mankind that they are on their way to the poorhouse. Life is not all cheerfulness and content, but some of it MR. ELKINS OPPOSES ONE FEATURE | is, and we are going to take ours, without waiting for Mr. Bryan, for he may not arrive. The black spectre of the 'Crime of '73' no longer walks abroad in Colorado and keeps us awake nights. It has gone over the range and we are coming out from the caves of gloom into the open sunshine of hope."

Commenting on Mr. Bryan's Louisville speech, Mr. Wolcott said: "This is the gentleman whom a great party is to choose as its standard bearer, a gentleman who openly announces that if he were President of the United States, charged with the protection of the Nation's honor, he would announce to the governments of Europe that the United States intended opening its mints to silver; that in his opinion the parity of money would be maintained, but would threaten them if they did not join us, and the experiment failed, we would pay our obligations to them in depreciated money. This is a new doctrine, Mr. President, that of bimetallism by blackmail. It is not surprising in the light of this statement that investors insist on a gold basis, and one can readily understand why Mr. Bryan occupies the most unique and remarkable position of any man in our whole politi cal history. It is but a few months before the national Democratic convention, and his nomination is eagerly desired by both the great political parties. The Democracy wants him, the Republican party wants the Democracy to have him and he wants himself. Whoever says that international bimetallism is dead has not familiarized nimself with the facts.

In conclusion, he said: "Ita's my sincere conviction that in our day, and I believe soon, a genuine and united effort will be ought by the leading commercial nations to restore the bimetallism system. The amendment of the Senate informs world that we stand ready to co-operate. If it is accomplished it can only be through the aid in this country of the party which has ever stood for the maintenance of the national honor and the national credit, and when it comes, it will come to bless man-

MR. BUTLER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Wolcott, at the conclusion of his speech, was heartily applauded by people in the galleries. He also received cordial congratulations from many of his colleagues on the floor.

Mr. Butler then began a speech on his substitute for the Senate bill entitled "an | act to establish a unit of account." He maintained that, under the Constitution, leges ufacture money out of gold, or silver, or aper, or of either of these, or all of them He declared that there was but one quesion in the marking of money and that was how much." Congress had authority to make the money out of anything it desired, and it happened that the wealthy classes always desired it made of the dearer maerial. No matter what the money was made of, he said, the country would prosper, provided Congress would so regulate ts supply as to meet the demands of busiss. In conclusion, Mr. Butler said his amendment provided that the greenbackthe patriotic friend of the people—the kind money that did not desert the people when trouble came, should be used as monev instead of gold and silver. In five years, said, the national debt could be extinguished. This plan was not received with favor by those who control the finances of the government, but he believed it would

The Senate took up the calendar and assed the following bills: To encourage ments in the navy by providing successful applicants with an outfit valued at , to provide for the examination of certain officers of the navy and to regulate romotions in the navy; authorizing certain additional officers of the navy and marine corps to administer oaths; authorzing the President to nominate Brevet Major Alexander Stewart Webb, on the ants shall be subject to such conditions as retired list of the army, as a lieutenant colonel; to authorize Hon. A. S. Handy, at minister of the United States to as that. Greece. Roumania and Servia, to accept the decoration tendered him by the Shah of Persia; to authorize the following naval officers to accept orders and decorations tendered to them by the government of enezuela: Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson. Capt. H. C. Taylor, Capt. F. A. Cook, Capt. Sigsbee, Captain Sedgewick, Commander Meade, Commander J. H. Dayton, Commander F. M. Simonds and Commander C. C. Todd; granting permission for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of Gen. Francis E. Spinlate treasurer of the United States, and appropriating \$2,500 for a pedestal. A House bill for the preservation of the frigate Constitution was passed, the measure providing that the ship should be restored as nearly as possible to its original A bill was also passed extending

lowers and functions of the Court of Private Land Claims until June 30, 1902. After a brief executive session the Senate, at 5:10 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Bill Passed That Affects Transit of

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-An Important bill was passed by the House to-day which makes universally applicable the law that now permits the transit of goods in bond through certain ports of the United States. Under it goods in bond can be shipped through any portion of the territory of the United States to foreign ports. It is principally designed to guard the transporprohibiting the shipment of goods in bond to the Mexican free zone. The latter provision was fought by Mr. Stephens. Texas. The remainder of the day was occupied in passing the private pension bills favorably acted upon at last Friday night's session and in District of Columbia legis-

Representative Lorimer, of Illinois, in roduced a bill for the erection in Washington of a statue of Lincoln and appropriating \$500,000 for that purpose Mr. Vandiver, of Missouri, introduced a bill prohibiting corporations, trusts, etc., from contributing to campaign funds or for influencing or intimidating employes. Other bills introduced were: By Mr. Powers, of Vermont, for a commito adjust the indebtedness of the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad to the government; by Mr. Smith, of Illinois. an amendment to the interstate-commerce law so as to give the commission greater lowers; by Mr. Noonan, of Illinois, proibiting the transportation of convict-made

MUST GO TO SING-SING.

Molineux Will Go to State's Prison Before His Appeal Is Heard.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Bartow S. Weeks, enior counsel for Roland B. Molineux, said to-day that he felt confident a new trial would be granted. Mr. Weeks was asked if steps would be taken to keep Molineux from going to Sing Sing while awaiting the result of the appeal and replied that he knew of no way that could be avoided. "I would gladly keep the prisoner from Sing Sing if I could, but it cannot be done.

He will have to go there and await the result of the appeal," continued Mr. "Will it be possible to bring the matter before the Court of Appeals before that

pody takes its summer recess?" Mr. Weeks was asked. argely on manner in which the case is handled. If the district attorney's office aids us in getting the record ready for resentation to the trial judge, so that he can settle the case, we may be able to do so. But it is a matter requiring the greatest care and will take much time and

The record of the Molineux case contains 2.225,000 words and is said to be the most voluminous one ever taken in this country. Besides that the defendant will have to put it in his brief calling the attention of the Court of Appeals to the case in requesting a new trial and this will neces-

Molineux was as buoyant to-day as ever since his imprisonment in the Tombs. It

DENOUNCED AT THE CHICAGO CON-FERENCE OF ANTIS.

Speeches Condemning Corporations and Monopolies Delivered by Numerous Orators.

SEVERAL OF RADICAL ORDER

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF RAIL-WAYS URGED BY LOCKWOOD.

Protest by Gen. Finley Against Organization of New Party-Synopses of the Various Addresses.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.-To-night at the close of the first day's proceedings of the antitrust conference, called by the National Anti-trust League, good progress had been made with the set speeches, of which a

dozen or more were delivered. The resolutions committee was busy this afternoon and to-night, while the main body of the delegates were listening to the speeches at Central Music Hall. A set of resolutions was formulated by the committee covering the following points: Government ownership of all railways and telegraph lines, the abolition of all special prvileges by legislative enactment, placing on the free list of all trust goods and direct legislation by petition from the people. The discussion in committee was carried out on these lines. An amendment was offered for the taxation of all franchises, but was voted down on the ground that such action would simply legalize special privi-

President Lockwood, of the executive committee, called the conference to order in Central Music Hall this morning. He said mong other things:

"This government of and by and for the cople must not go down into that awful night of an oligarchy of corporate wealth The old revolutionary spirit is not dead. Out of its long sleep it is awakening with newness of life, with strength sufficient for the reformation. This American Republic is founded on the thought of the equal rights of man, upon the thought that every little boy and every little girl starting ou upon life's highway might look up in morning, the morning of life, with knowledge that there is no place of honor, prestige or fame which they might not reach that nothing but God-given advantages could stand between them and the highest round on the ladder of human attainments But let this trust monopolizing process go on and mark the change; then every little boy and every little girl born into this land under the stars and stripes, except a favored few, will be born into a cor of human slavery, the worst the world has ever known. With every resource of our -man made in the likeness of God-chained to the rock, helpless, while this vulture of monopoly is feeding upon his vitals. God forbid that my children or their descendthis. God grant that the children of Amer-

ica shall not be subject to such conditions "Now, what is the remedy? In my opinion one of the most important remedies is the national ownership of the railways of the country, the highways. For I say to you that there is hardly a monopoly America to-day that has not been created and maintained by railway discriminations. Establish equal rates over the railways of the country, such as we would enjoy under government ownership, so that every man can go to market with the products of his handiwork, with the products of his mill, or his mine, or his farm, just as cheap as any other man, and monopoly will wither

CARTER HARRISON'S WELCOME. Mayor Harrison welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. He denounced trusts in general as dangerous and threatening the integrity of the Nation. The time had come, he said, to do away with trusts. Already, he continued, the Senate of the United States had been reduced to a small convention of the owners and representawould see the House and our judiciary clusion he called on the delegates to educate the people to select a legislative body to give force to whatever scheme they decided upon for the abolition of monopo and the election of an executive with

enough patriotism to enforce the laws

Former Judge Prentiss, of Illinois, was elected temporary chairman and addressed the convention. He said: "We must arouse the people and educate them that in truth as well as in theory, the government of the United States belongs to them; that tation companies of the United States, such | they are the sovereigns of the country; that close alliance with the Populist party, tation companies of the United States, such they are the sovereigns of the country; that which still demands an irredeemable and as the transcontinental trade to the Orient. on them rests the responsibility of rooting on some remedy and then go forth among the people and convince them that they should start to work. In my judgment the trust evil was caused by the faffure of the people to recognize what are their rights and what their powers are. Teach the people the government is theirs-that in them the remedy lies. Teach them that the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence-that all men are created equal-have been violated. These violations are responsible for the situation. Let us say that every law which gives to any class shall be wiped off the statute books. Gen. E. B. Finley, of Ohio, was recognized by the chair on a question of privilige. He wished it understood, he said, that he was not here for the purpose o aiding in the organization of a new political party. He feared that such a construction might be placed upon a portion of the speech of President Lockwood in calling the conference to order.

President Lockwood immediately exlained that "he was not here for the organization of a new party." His belief was that all men should, in the accomplishment of the purpose before the conference, rise above the interests of party.

Governor Andrew Lee, of South Dakota was the first speaker of the afternoon After severely arrainging trusts he said: "An empire of money must have an empire in government to sustain its power over the people. The history of this period will be famous for the degradation of the American working people to the level of our newly-acquired Asiatic brethren and for the waste of wealth by the triumphant lutocracy such as history does not equal But in good time, when they have reached the forks of the road where one route leads to the death of freedom and the other to liberation, the American people will rise to the call as they have risen to meet every past crisis. They will exterminate the empire of capital, expel the capital lords and erect on this continent a system of life at once natural in its growth and

in perfect harmony with the teachings of J. D. Miller, of Illinois, was the next speaker. He argued that "monopoly is not the legitimate outgrowth of corporations or capital, but the logical result of special privilege granted by law. It can only be destroyed by nullifying the special trivilege on which it is based. . . . We should not blame or envy those who hold privileges. If it is right to grant a special privilege it is also right that the grantee and his assignees should use it to the limit. If it is not right then the people alone are at fault, for they have the power to

correct the evil." DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Dr. George H. Sherman, of Detroit, spoke about "Direct Legislation and its Application to the Trust Problem." He said there was only one way by which direct legislation will be brought about, and that is by amending the Constitution. "This, then, is the remedy we seek," he said, "a single issue which disposes of all others. This conference should declare for it unequivocally so that leaders of the political parties will thoroughly understand that this issue is no longer to be side-tracked, but that if